

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the City of Chicopee. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2002.

Residents of the City of Chicopee

Characteristics of Admissions

In FY 2002, there were 124,539 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts; 0.9% (1,088) of these admissions reside in the City of Chicopee. 3.2% (35) of admissions from the City of Chicopee were under 17 years of age. **Please note that these statistics represent only admissions, and can represent a figure larger than the actual number of individuals.** In FY 2002, admissions to all residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services from the City of Chicopee reported the following characteristics:

- 68.0% (740) were male and 32.0% (348) were female.
- 61.4% (668) were between the ages of 30-49.
- 76.8% (836) were white non-Latino, 2.6% (28) were black non-Latino, 18.9% (206) were Latino, and 1.7% (18) were other racial categories.
- 61.5% (669) were never married, 13.5% (147) were married, and 25.0% (272) reported not to be married now.
- 32.6% (355) had less than high school education, 46.7% (508) completed high school, and 20.7% (225) had more than high school education.
- 29.9% (325) were employed.
- 3.6% (39) were homeless.
- 32.1% (349) had prior mental health treatment.

Primary Substance of Use

At admission clients identify a “primary drug” of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems. Table 1 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the City of Chicopee.

Table 1					
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2002					
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack
City	46%	35%	7%	2%	5%
State	45%	37%	6%	4%	3%

Substances Used in Past Year

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as ‘polydrug’ or ‘polysubstance’ use.

Table 2 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, as well as the prevalence of injection drug users (IDU's), individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 2 Number of admissions Reporting Substance Used: FY 1995 – FY 2002							
City of Chicopee							
	Total	Alcohol	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin	IDU
FY '95	901	764	199	182	192	159	111
FY '96	872	728	182	159	169	145	101
FY '97	860	727	194	169	128	177	100
FY '98	978	820	239	202	128	220	123
FY '99	951	762	274	229	172	319	208
FY '00	1,135	898	326	285	234	431	258
FY '01	1,076	815	324	255	197	406	259
FY '02	1,088	799	307	233	234	436	283

Heroin and Injection Drug Use

Figure 1 below shows the proportional increases in all admissions in the City of Chicopee and the proportional increase in admissions reporting heroin and injection drug use, a factor driving increases in HIV.

